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Mr. Daymon

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

JULY 1, 1936



Syringa Japonica

**Outdoor Living Rooms by Night
Hardy Plants for Shade
Winter Injury and Plant Hardiness
Program for A. A. N. Convention**

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the Nursery Trade

F. R. KILNER, Editor

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connected with nurseries, arboriculture or
other phases of commercial horticulture are
welcomed by the editor. Also articles on the
subjects and papers prepared for conventions
of nursery associations.

A. A. N. PROGRAM.

Just received in time for announce-
ment in this issue, the program for
the sixty-first annual convention of
the American Association of Nurs-
erymen, at Dallas, July 20 to 24, re-
veals how noteworthy an event this
will be. Not only does it provide an
opportunity for nurserymen from
other states to see the biggest of the
forty-eight at a time when it is cele-
brating its centennial, and to partake
of the entertainment afforded by
these festivities at Dallas and Fort
Worth, but in itself it is important
as a convention program of outstand-
ing interest.

Notable figures are among the
speakers, including the attorney-gen-
eral of Texas, the city forester of
Fort Worth who made a hit at Cin-
cinnati last year, the superintendent
of parks and forests who has made
Wayne county a place of beauty
known far outside his state of Michi-
gan, the landscape architect of the
Texas state highway department, and
an authority on nursery varietal de-
scriptions, besides important trade
figures.

Discussion of the report of the
committee on revitalization, a session
on highway plantings, group meet-
ings and reports of committees
which have done much effective
work the past year at Washington,
are all certain of absorbing attention.

Last on the program, but asserted
to be worth the entire trip, is the
visit to the east Texas rose fields,
where it is said nearly one-third of
the roses in the United States are
produced.

The Mirror of the Trade

Further explanation of the enter-
tainment program to be offered
comes from the southwest, and the
recent meeting of committees there,
reported in this connection, indicates
how thoroughly the nurserymen of
the Lone Star state are preparing for
visitors.

Last-minute announcements will
appear in our July 15 issue, which
should reach readers just before they
start for Texas. A full report of the
convention will be in the issue which
subscribers will receive August 1.
While this will serve the stay-at-
homes as well as possible, those who
make the trip to Texas will enjoy a
convention unparalleled in the his-
tory of the A. A. N., there is no
question.

WEATHER AFFECTS TRADE.

The reports on spring sales from
leading nurserymen, published in the
June 15 and in this issue of *The
American Nurseryman*, not only
point out interesting observations on
current business, but indicate more
than ever the influence of the
weather on the trade.

The unusually severe winter has
done damage in the nurseries, on the
one hand, and made necessary many
replacements in home plantings, on
the other. At one and the same
time, it is a factor both in demand
and supply. In this connection, the
article by L. C. Chadwick in this
issue, relating the effects of the win-
ter on various trees and shrubs in
central Ohio, will give much enlight-
enment to nurserymen who seek to
govern their plantings accordingly.

Possibly of still more importance
is the severe drought, which is yet
unbroken. After heavy rains in
many sections in April, May brought
less precipitation, and June has been
almost without rainfall in some
places. The nurserymen's reports in
this issue give some indication of the
damage done. The extent of the
drought may be realized by the state-
ment from the Chicago weather bu-
reau that the first twenty-four days
of June were the driest in fourteen
years and the second driest in the
history of the bureau there. Precipi-
tation for that period in June totaled
only .41 inch, as against the normal

precipitation of 2.74 inches. The re-
cord June dry spell was in 1922, when
only .12 inch was reported for the
entire month and only .04 inch for
the first twenty-four days. Rainfall
for the year is likewise below nor-
mal, only nine inches having been
reported since January 1, as against
the normal rainfall of fifteen inches.
Had the temperatures been higher,
the damage to vegetation would
have been greater. Farther south in-
jury has been serious.

SYRINGA JAPONICA.

For extending the lilac season
there is no finer species than the
fleece-flowered *Syringa japonica*, the
Japanese tree lilac, a beautiful speci-
men of which is illustrated on the
front cover. The blooms are pro-
duced during late June and early
July, often lasting until the middle
of the month. The feathery, white
flower clusters (panicles) are some-
times a foot long, borne erect, and
usually develop in pairs at the tips
of the branches.

The flowers often have a strong
odor that is objectionable to many
persons. This is about the only fault
that can be found with the tree lilac.
However, it should be mentioned
that the blooms of some specimens
emit a fragrance that is not at all
unpleasant, and quite the contrary to
some persons.

This lilac can be grown in bush
form, as illustrated, or it can be
trained to form a small tree, eventu-
ally attaining a height of from fif-
teen to thirty feet. In either shape
it is a plant of high ornamental
value. Even when this lilac is not
in bloom, it is extremely attractive
by virtue of its rich, dark green foli-
age. The leaves closely resemble
those of the common lilac, but are
somewhat larger.

Propagation is best accomplished
by seeds, which should be sown in
fall or stored in a cool temperature
for a month or two prior to being
planted in spring.

The Japanese tree lilac is depend-
ably hardy in all but the northern-
most sections of the United States
and deserves to be used more freely
in landscape work.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

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VOL. LXIV

JULY 1, 1936

No. 1

Outdoor Living Rooms by Night

*Greater Enjoyment of Landscaped Home Grounds Wins
Public Interest in Garden Lighting — By Ethel Quaintance*

Garden lighting is coming into popularity.

Letters, inquiries and installations show that this is the way the wind is blowing in this comparatively new field.

"My new garden lighting display is helping me to sell not only garden lighting equipment, but rock garden plants as well," comments a leading nurseryman of Birmingham, Ala.

"The way garden lighting is spreading in our territory this year, it looks as if it would go ahead very fast," says a lighting specialist in New York state.

"We should like to light the gar-

den for our July convention . . . " writes a garden club officer.

"Our garden lighting lecture and slides have been in constant demand among garden clubs," says a leading consumer magazine devoted to the subject of flowers and the home.

Last year an Indiana nurseryman mentioned only one garden lighting unit in a supplement to his catalogue. This year, in his regular catalogue, he lists a manufacturer's complete line.

Basis for Popularity.

Basis for this growing popularity springs from the American gardener's love of beauty, his too-busy daytime life and the possibility of

additional hours of leisure at night in his garden.

This is backed by handy equipment on the market, and also by the garden lighting specialist's having worked out a wise set of principles which fit the occasion. These principles stress, not a burst of flat light, but soft moonlight glowing here and there among flowers and shrubbery. The amount of current used for this lighting is not a stumblingblock. Down in Alabama, for example, lovely southern gardens are being illuminated of an evening, on an average, for the cost of an ice cream soda.

And if it seems like a dream that



Prize-winner in Contest of St. Louis Horticultural Society for Best Illuminated Garden.



Floodlights Illumine Pathway.

some day most lovely gardens may be lighted, consider that every Christmas tree in the land has its string of lights.

In fact, there are several points of similarity between garden and Christmas tree lighting.

Both are magnets of sentiment. Both are the focal point of home gatherings which add to the richness of life. As a tree is a symbol of Christmas, a garden is a symbol of creative home life and the goodness of the soil. To light each is to heighten the meaning of both and draw extra hours of pleasure from them.

There are also several differences.

The market for garden lighting is still relatively untouched. The custom of lighting the Christmas tree is rooted back in another century, but garden lighting is new and needs to be introduced. And, unlike the string of Christmas tree lights, garden lighting equipment represents an investment in pleasure for the season long, not just for a brief two weeks.

Display Invites Interest.

The nurseryman, in displaying garden lighting equipment, has an unusual advantage. He can show it in use. There is as much difference between garden lighting equipment on a shelf and in a garden as there is between a sketch on paper of a garden and the real garden, flowering in maturity.

"I talked and talked to a woman about garden lighting and she

seemed little interested," said a lighting man recently. "Then later she happened to attend a party in a lighted garden. What she saw entranced her. She lighted her tulip beds this spring and said the season seemed twice as long since she could enjoy the flowers from her library window after dusk.

Out in Portland, Ore., last summer four gardens were lighted for four weddings in four weeks simply because the brides had attended previous ceremonies where garden lighting had set the stage.

It almost goes without saying that the nurseryman, in displaying lighting equipment, also enhances his own nursery. Artistic lighting is an invitation to passers-by to stop and wander around in a fairyland of light and shadows and growing things.

Principles of Installation.

How does one go about lighting a garden? The garden lighting specialist offers a few suggestions.

He lays aside his technical knowledge of the need for plenty of good light for the close visual tasks of a workaday world in office, factory and school, and treats garden lighting from a different angle.

Here is æsthetic appeal, the opportunity to paint a beautiful picture. From his experiences in "painting landscapes with light" the lighting man has developed the following basic principles.

Form and depth are brought out with small reflectors focused at different angles on a section of the garden, rather than with a single floodlight which presents a flat, uninteresting aspect. With this subdivided light the beauty spots of the nursery or garden may be accented and the "resting" or weaker parts blotted out by the blackness of night. Also, perspective may be controlled through light. Objects in the foreground may be accented with light, and the background made to recede into the distance with a lesser amount of illumination, explains W. M. Potter, garden lighting specialist of the General Electric Co., Nela Park, Cleveland.

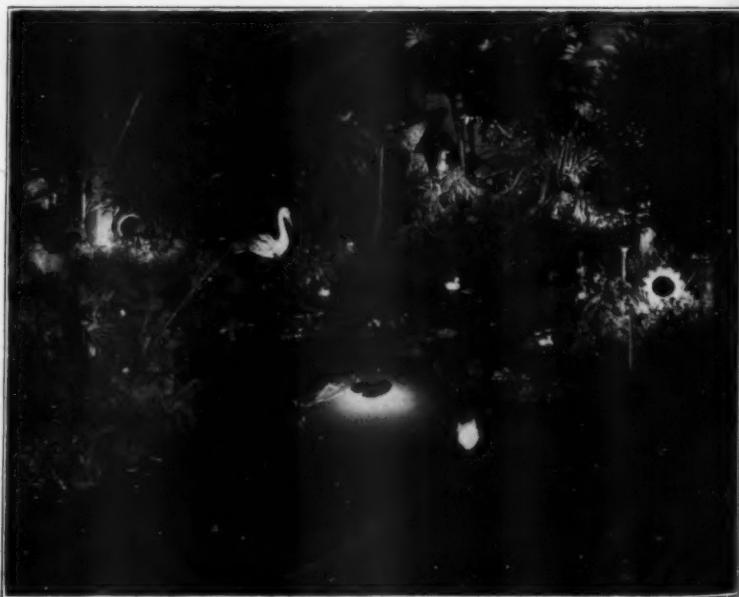
Sources of the lighting should be unobtrusive, so that the pattern of the light, rather than its origin, is noticeable. Plantings may often be arranged to hide reflectors and other equipment.

White light is usually better than colored tints, since it presents the garden in its natural hues. Exceptions are a blue green moonlight effect, which may be beautifully adapted to a lawn having many trees, and also the more vivid colors used at garden fêtes, outdoor stage plays, etc.

Equipment.

Equipment available on the market from several manufacturers comes in many varieties. It ranges

(Concluded on page 6.)



Night Illumination of Rose City Landscape & Nursery Co., Portland, Ore.

Hardy Plants for Shade

Constant Demand for Perennials That Will Thrive in Shade Requires Nurseryman's Knowledge of Suitable Species — By C. W. Wood

Every planting season brings scores of gardeners to the nurseryman to perplex him with questions about what to plant in shade. If he is not specializing in shade-tolerant plants, he may not be able to answer his prospective customer's questions and is quite sure to be unable to sell the material. There is a real demand for hardy plants for shady places in practically all sections of the country, and the commercial plant grower will do well to keep the matter in mind when planning his work for the year. These notes will try to point out a few plants that should be able to help in that direction.

Violets.

Any list of shade-loving plants will draw heavily on our native flora; so we may as well dispose of them first of all. A number of American violets that are found naturally in woods and thickets admirably answer the purpose of our inquiry. It would be quite useless, of course, to clutter up the nursery with every violet found in shady spots in nature, for many of them spread too rapidly, either by stolons or self-seeding, to be admitted to any planting except the wild garden. If the shade is not too dense, I know of no blue violet that will surpass *Viola rostrata*, a plant found in open woods throughout eastern United States. Under normal conditions, it forms small clumps about four inches high and produces a bountiful crop of lilac-colored flowers with a violet spot at the center. This is an attractive violet that never gets weedy. In white violets, it is hard to make a choice among *blanda*, *incognita* and *pallens*. They are all eastern violets, inhabiting moist woodlands and preferring similar treatment in gardens, though the first and last, at least, do well in much drier situations. *Viola incognita* is little known in gardens—a fact that would be corrected if it were better recognized. Its flowers are larger than the more common *blanda* and have a quite conspicuous orange center. We have a number of yellow violets in America, none of them surpassing *rotundifolia* in beauty and usefulness, according to

the writer's standards. This, with the three next preceding, belongs to the stemless group of violets, in this case the plant making small mats by means of short stolons and giving freely in early spring of its bright yellow flowers with brown lines on the lower petals. All these violets are easily grown from seeds sown in autumn, and seeds are usually freely produced from cleistogamous flowers in summer long after the showy ones have ceased. They may also be reproduced by dividing the clumps. A lath-shaded frame is a good place for them in the nursery.

Mertensias.

Mertensia is another native group that deserves a place in any list of shade-loving plants, though not all the species are to be included. Our common easterner, *virginica*, has not a little merit along that line, though its habit of dying down soon after flowering leaves something to be desired. On the other hand, *paniculata* is an ornament from spring until winter, if it is correctly manipulated. It throws up leafy stems, which are surmounted in July by paniced racemes of blue flowers. If these flowering stems are cut back as soon as flowering has ceased, the plants will directly send up a new crop of hairy leaves, which will remain ornamental until the coming of winter. This is one of the most indestructible plants that I know, growing readily under trees where most vegetation is unable to persist for any length of time. Fortunately, too, it is readily propagated from root cuttings after the manner of oriental poppies.

Tiarella.

The foamflower, *Tiarella cordifolia*, is, to me, one of the loveliest of natives, easy to handle in light leaf moldy soil in shade, where it spreads out clouds of foam-like flowers in May and June. One of the lovely garden pictures of memory was made up of *tiarella* and the common blue phlox, *P. divaricata*. Such a planting in your show grounds should be the means of selling both plants. *Tiarella* is a tufted

plant, producing broad spreads of pleasing foliage and flower stalks from six inches to a foot high. In fact, the foliage, especially in autumn coloration, is one of the greatest glories of the plant. It may be endlessly multiplied by division.

Anemones.

Many of the anemones do well in shade, some doing well where it is quite dense, while others are better in partial shade. These plants were quite fully covered in recent issues, and so space will not be taken for further comments except to point out the species that are especially good for our present purpose. For the shadier spots, one can use *alpina*, *canadensis*, *nemorosa*, *rivularis*, *sylvestris* and *virginiana*, while the more open places will accommodate such species as *apennina* and *ranunculoides*.

It is probably not necessary to devote much space to the baneberries, their merits being known to most plant growers. The two kinds of greatest ornamental value, *Actaea alba* and *A. spicata rubra*, are quite readily grown from fresh seeds planted in an outdoor frame in autumn and by division of the clumps in spring.

Spigelia.

Other natives of merit for the shady situations include the following: *Dodecatheon*, *primula*, *spigelia* and some of the orchids. Of these I propose to devote a future number to a rather full discussion of native *primulaceae*, and orchids are scarcely a nursery item at this stage of our development (we cannot grow them from seeds, and division is rather too slow a process with which to compete with a collector), leaving *spigelia* for consideration at this time.

Spigelia marilandica, one of the few members of the *logania* family to stray as far north as the Ohio river, is a much-neglected plant, considering its great merits as an ornament for difficult shady spots. From tufts of dark green leaves spring numerous slender stems from one to two feet high, bearing terminal, one-sided spikes of bright red

flowers with yellow throats. It is at home in rich woods and should have similar treatment for best results in gardens, though it will, as has been pointed out by Barclay in the *Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, do quite well without the shade provided it is given a good, loose, deep loam. I have not tried to grow it from seeds, but it is reported to be a slow germinator, offering no particular difficulties after it is once started.

Arums.

In the little space left after disposing of the natives, I should like to call attention to a few foreign plants of merit. I have lately been interested in studying the hardy arums and found them an interesting lot. They are not only interesting, but most of them are good to adorn a shady spot. I suspect, though, that my latitude of 45 degrees is a little too far north for their commercial propagation. Not that the really hardy ones are tender to our cold, but they do not ripen seeds here and that, I take it, is the logical way to increase them, for they do not make offsets rapidly enough for fast vegetative reproduction. Be that as it may, it will quite likely be to your advantage to investigate the hardier kinds, like *maculatum* in its various forms, *orientale* and the hardier forms of *italicum*. In more temperate sections, *pictum* and *palæstinum* could be added to the foregoing. Most of these are quite well known to oldtime gardeners, but are mostly curiosities to those of modern vintage. They will not only be good items for your list of plants for shade, but will attract attention to your nursery.

Astilbes.

It is probably not necessary to devote space to the named forms of *astilbe* (*spiræas* of the trade), but I should like to call attention to two dwarf species which rock gardeners have brought to light recently. Both of them, *simplicifolia rosea* and *chinensis pumila*, are good rock garden subjects and are equally at home in shady parts of the border or under trees, provided the situation is not too dry. The first of these is a pink-flowered form of the more familiar white of the type, seldom getting over six inches in height, while the latter carries rosy flowers on foot-high stems. Both are highly desirable plants and are rare enough to

get the attention of gardeners. They are easily grown from seeds, which is perhaps the best method of rapid propagation, but they may also be divided.

Omphalodes.

In the little space left, let us examine the genus *omphalodes*. It is encouraging to note that a few American catalogues are now listing the creeping forget-me-not, *Omphalodes verna*. Encouraging not alone because we are coming to appreciate the beauty of the navelwort, it leads us also to hope that others of the clan may become available later. *O. verna* is an easy plant in part shade and a leaf moldy soil, spreading into broad patches and lighting up the spring landscape with its azure blue flowers. *Omphalodes* is full of good things, but most are too difficult for our trying climate. The one mentioned is, however, easy and desirable.

It is realized that this list is quite incomplete, but it is hoped that it may point the way to the business which is to be had in shade-loving plants and to the wealth of material to fill the bill.

GARDEN LIGHTING.

(Concluded from page 4.)

from a real tufa rock with a light in its hollow center to a cat-tail with the light shining from the open side of its hand-tooled bronze head.

The first question of the average gardener, however, is: "How can I get electric current out into my garden?"

The trick is easily done with several lengths of 15-foot water-tight extension cord brought from a basement or garage socket into the garden. A three-way terminal cord provides additional handy plugs. For the large estate, underground wiring, safe from garden tools and moisture, is often installed. For this, non-metallic parkway cables are handy.

The tufa rock, previously mentioned, has an interior reflecting surface, is open on one side to emit the light and comes wired for use, with a water-tight socket. With moss growing carelessly on its three sides, it makes a lovely portable lamp in the "outdoor living room" to light steps, paths or rock garden.

For the pool there are illuminated lily pads which light the water from underneath the surface and turn the pool into a picturesque spot. The

lily pad is made of green-painted aluminum. It floats realistically among the other pads. Beneath is attached a 60-watt bulb in a water-tight socket with plug molded to twelve feet of heavy duty rubber cord.

Imagine then, also, reflectors silhouetting tall grasses at the edge of the water, or gleaming on urns or statues close by the pool!

There are bird houses to hang in a tree or attach on a standard. By nighttime these disclose that they are really the nest of a lamp bulb or reflector shining down on a particularly lovely spot in the garden.

Beneath the lawn umbrella, and in a hundred other places, may be strikingly used a portable fixture in the shape of a morning-glory, with iridescent blue reflector and jade green leaf and stem.

For flower beds there are various units. Ornamental flower and bird shields come with a socket clipped to the back and a rod to plant in the ground. By daytime the shields, which are painted, blend into the garden background. There is also a border set of seven flower shields with which are to be used a Christmas tree string and small white bulbs.

Reflectors and reflectors there are! Also floodlight units. These come with attachments for tree or garage or with rods to place in the soil.

For the more elaborate and expensive installations, there are stems rising out of the ground with bronze heads, shaped like tulips or lilies, bending over to reflect light on flowers or pathway. Mushrooms may hide an electric outlet. Instead of a sermon in a stone, there may also be an outlet when you lift the rock on its hinge.

The gardener may turn into a magician before his guests by leaning down to a slender bud on a stem and operating a hidden switch which miraculously brings moonlight into the garden. Fountains may ebb and fall in the night with a rainbow of colors. In the standard or shaft beneath a sundial, bird bath or pedestal, may shine one of the new luminescent lamps, lighting the area beyond.

Whatever the equipment used, there is an air of creativeness about garden lighting that is attractive to many a man and woman whose scheme of life includes a home made gracious by a garden.

Winter Injury and Plant Hardiness

*Data on Woody Ornamental Plants in Central Ohio
after Exceptionally Severe Winter—By L. C. Chadwick*

Any information regarding the hardiness of ornamental plants should be, and usually is, of keen interest to nurserymen, landscape gardeners and all users of plant materials. Since the past winter was exceptionally severe, possibly the worst in the history of central Ohio, data recorded this year should be especially interesting.

The extensive damage seems to be fairly uniform over most of the state except in the northeastern portion near the lake. Ornamentals in the southern portion are severely damaged, possibly even worse than those in the central portion. Reports that have come to the writer's attention indicate that ornamentals in at least portions of Indiana and Illinois have fared similarly to those in Ohio.

It is extremely difficult to ascertain the reasons for such extensive winter injury. Many of the more important causes of winterkilling were given in an excellent article by Henry Teuscher in the April 15 issue of *The American Nurseryman*. Unfortunately, the behavior of plants in reaction to cold temperatures and other winter conditions is seldom constant, and exceptions to any proposed rule frequently occur. Explanations, then, of winter injury in many of its forms are extremely difficult, and since many of them become merely hypotheses, they may as well be omitted at this time.

Meteorological Records.

However, as a basis for reasoning, some attention may well be given to the meteorological records during the past eight months. In table I, will be found the maximum and minimum temperatures, the difference, relative humidity, maximum wind velocity and direction, the character of the day and a few general remarks for a few days in each month. The figures bold-faced in the columns dealing with temperature denote the maximum, minimum and the greatest difference occurring during the month.

At what time during this eight months' period the greatest amount of injury occurred is difficult or impossible to determine. The heavy

frost September 30 and the heavy and killing frosts early in October caused some damage to tender plants and possibly to others. The killing frost October 7 killed small plants of crape myrtle to the ground and severely injured large specimens of such plants as *Callicarpa purpurea* and *Vitex Agnus-castus*. Sudden changes in temperature may frequently result in considerable damage to plant tissues. The greatest change within the eight months' period occurred January 22 with 49 degrees difference between the maximum and minimum temperature. This sudden change, accompanied by a 37-mile-per-hour wind (44-mile-per-hour at its extreme stage) and six days of continuous cold temperature, probably was responsible for much of the injury. The sudden drops in temperature and low humidities during February may have caused further injury.

Tabular Information.

In an endeavor to present the information in a clear and concise form the plants are listed in table II under the headings denoting the injury occurring. Under the heading "Severe Injury" are included those plants

which have been killed outright or killed to the ground, or those showing injury destroying more than three-fourths of the top growth of the plant. The heading "Moderate Injury" denotes those plants that show a die-back amounting to one-half to three-fourths of the top growth. The plants included under the heading of "Slight Injury" are those which mostly show a die-back of about one-fourth of the top growth. A few show the die-back ranging between one-fourth and one-half of the top growth, but are those types which break quickly and develop new growth rapidly. Under the caption "No Injury" are included a few new or uncommon plants and others that will make the information more interesting and valuable. Most of them show no injury or not enough to damage the plants, but some have bronzed or slightly burned foliage.

To be of the most value, such data on winter hardiness should be based on observations on many plants of the same kind and growing under a variety of conditions. Unfortunately, the writer has not had an opportunity to do this with many of the plants. Most of the data have been

Table I.
Meteorological Data

Date	Temperature (°F) (thermometers over roof 30 feet above ground)			Relative humidity at noon	Wind Max. veloc- ity miles per hour and direction	Character of day	Remarks
	Max- imum	Min- imum	Differ- ence				
Sept. 18	91	65	26	44	13 — s	Clear	A light frost occurred on the 11th and a heavy frost on the 30th.
24	84	49	35	31	10 — s	Clear	
30	68	38	30	34	25 — sw	Clear	
Oct. 7	54	31	23	41	7 — s	Pt. cloudy	A light frost occurred on the 6th. Heavy frost on 2, 4, 5. Killing frost occurred on 7th.
13	81	49	32	46	14 — s	Clear	
16	74	42	32	45	13 — se	Clear	
Nov. 4	75	34	41	53	28 — s	Pt. cloudy	Minimum temperature between 22-28° for 5 consecutive days, Nov. 21-25.
5	68	37	31	82	21 — s	Cloudy	
24	39	22	17	49	8 — s	Clear	
Dec. 8	52	45	7	93	21 — sw	Cloudy	On the 25th temperature dropped 17° between 2 and 3 p.m. and reached —4° at 9 p.m.
25	23	-4	27	94	33 — w	Cloudy	
Jan. 14	50	25	25	62	22 — s	Pt. cloudy	Min. temp. between 0 and —16 for 6 consecutive days, Jan. 22-28. On the 22d the temp. dropped from 33° at 8 a.m. to 17° at noon, to —8 at 5 p.m. and to —16 at 10 p.m. After reaching zero it remained between that point and —16° for 39 consecutive hours with the exception of 4 hours between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. on the 23d.
22	33	-16	49	91	37 — w	Pt. cloudy	
23	4	-15	19	73	(44 extreme) 12 — sw	Clear	
24	9	-9	18	48	12 — sw	Clear	
Feb. 9	37	4	33	44	32 — sw	Clear	On the 18th temp. dropped from 15° at midnight to —7° at 9 a.m. A min. temp. of 12° and wind velocity of 55 mi. per hour occurred on the 4th.
18	15	-7	22	37	22 — w	Clear	
26	65	39	26	76	27 — sw	Cloudy	
March 6	33	18	15	53	19 — n	Pt. cloudy	Mean temp. for month 48.8°.
10	67	30	37	61	11 — e	Clear	No. clear days for month, 7.
30	76	44	32	39	31 — s	Pt. cloudy	
April 8	46	24	22	37	15 — s	Clear	Mean temp. for month 47.2°.
21	67	32	35	94	29 — n	Cloudy	No. clear days for month, 2.
30	80	61	19	65	16 — s	Pt. cloudy	Killing frosts occurred on 4th, 8th, 22d and 23d.

gathered on the campus at Ohio State University, and observations have been limited to relatively few plants of a kind in most cases. With some of the plants observations have been made elsewhere in Columbus, at Wooster, O., and at a few nurseries in central Ohio. It is felt, however, that the data give a fairly accurate picture of the damage occurring in Columbus and probably over a more extensive area.

It is difficult in many cases to classify definitely the plants according to one of the groups indicated. This is due to the fact that different plants of the same genus and species may show a great variation in the amount of damage appearing. Furthermore, the full extent of the injury may not yet be apparent. Undoubtedly more injury will appear in months to come. With such plants, as logical a classification as possible has been made. Unless otherwise indicated, the plants included in the lists are of sizes varying from those suitable for landscape planting to those nearly mature in size.

Notes on Plant Types.

Since table II does not allow any discussion of the plant types, a few notes may well be included.

There has been, or will be, little bloom on any of the azaleas this year, since in almost all cases the flower buds were frozen. *Azalea daurica mucronulata* bloomed sparingly. *Azalea mollis*, likewise, is producing but few flowers.

In addition to the azaleas, *Daphne Cneorum*, flowering cherries and peaches and many of the spiræas

have also flowered sparingly or not at all this spring.

While a few plants of *Buxus sempervirens* seem to have stood the cold winter, most of them, regardless of size, will have to be pruned severely, cut to the ground or removed entirely. This is the most severe damage seen in Columbus on box.

Euonymus radicans shows considerable variation. Many plants, where used as a ground cover, show little or no injury. Other patches are from one-third to one-half dead. Most plants with ascending branches or where climbing on a wall are severely damaged, and many are killed to within a few inches of the base of the plant.

During the past few years a number of new varieties of *Ilex crenata* have appeared in the trade. From limited observations I should rate these varieties from the most hardy to the least as *Helleri*, *convexa*, *latifolia* and *microphylla*. There was little difference in the injury to the last two varieties.

Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora at first appeared severely injured, but even though the foliage was entirely brown, it dropped early, new leaves quickly appeared and plants at this time show no signs of the injury.

Libocedrus decurrens has shown considerable variation in hardness. Twelve-foot plants at the university in an exposed position showed no injury whatever, yet in a nursery sixty miles west of Columbus, plants of practically the same size showed their foliage completely burned and a severe injury to the branches.

A condition occurred with *taxus* this year that has not been noticed before. Considerable injury occurred with *Taxus baccata*, but this is not uncommon. However, nearly all the foliage buds above the snow line on *Taxus cuspidata*, *Taxus media* and other species and varieties were killed. New adventitious buds have developed on the upper parts of the plants, and considerable new growth is taking place.

Considerable interest is always manifest in how the varieties of *ligustrum* survive a cold winter. This spring I should rate the privets from the most hardy to the least as follows: *Ligustrum amurense*, vulgar, *Ibota Regelianum*, *Ibota*, *Ibolum* (little difference between these last two) and *ovalifolium*.

Many plants of oriental plane, *Platanus orientalis*, were severely injured. Some trees as much as twenty-four to thirty inches in diameter at the base are completely girdled by the bark's dying and peeling off from the ground upward to eight to ten feet. Large trees appear to be more severely injured than those up to eight to ten inches in diameter.

Most of the flowering cherries, plums and peaches show considerable injury to the branches, as well as an almost complete destruction of the flower buds.

While there was little or no injury to the branches of either type, most plants of *Spiræa Vanhouttei* produced relatively few flowers, but *Spiræa trichocarpa* flowered profusely.

Table II.

WINTER INJURY AND PLANT HARDINESS OF WOODY ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Severe Injury	Moderate Injury	Slight Injury	No Injury
<i>Berberis Gagnepainii</i>	<i>Berberis buxifolia</i>	<i>Azalea Hinodegiri</i>	<i>Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi</i>
<i>Berberis Juliana</i>	<i>Berberis triacanthophora</i>	<i>Berberis ilicifolia</i>	<i>Azalea mucronulata</i>
<i>Berberis Wilsonæ</i>	<i>Buxus semp. Handsworthii</i>	(<i>Mahoberberis Neubertii latifolia</i>)	<i>Azalea Kaempferi</i>
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	<i>Buxus semp. latifolia</i>	<i>Berberis mentoriensis</i>	<i>Azalea ledifolia</i>
<i>Buxus semp. arborescens</i>	<i>Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa</i>	<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>	<i>Daphne Cneorum</i>
<i>Buxus semp. suffruticosa</i>	<i>Euonymus radicans minimus</i>	<i>Buxus microphylla japonica</i>	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
<i>Cotoneaster Henryana</i>	<i>Hedera Helix</i>	<i>Buxus sempervirens angustifolia</i>	<i>Ilex glabra</i>
<i>Cotoneaster microphylla</i>	<i>Hedera Helix baltica</i>	<i>Eleagnus pungens reflexa</i>	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
<i>Daphniphyllum macropodium</i>	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	<i>Euonymus radicans acutus</i>	<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	<i>Euonymus radicans Carrierei</i>	<i>Mahonia Aquifolium</i>
<i>Euonymus japonicus microphyllus</i>	<i>Ilex crenata latifolia</i>	<i>Euonymus radicans colorata</i>	<i>Mahonia repens</i>
<i>Euonymus patens</i>	<i>Ilex crenata microphylla</i>	<i>Euonymus radicans pictus</i>	<i>Pachysandra Canbyi</i>
<i>Ilex integra</i>	<i>Mahonia Bealei</i>	<i>Euonymus radicans vegetus</i>	<i>Pieris floribunda</i>
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	<i>Pyracantha coccinea Lalandii</i>	<i>Galax aphylla</i>	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
<i>Pyracantha crenulata serrata</i>		<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	<i>Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora</i>
<i>Pyracantha crenulata Rogersiana</i>		<i>Ilex crenata convexa</i>	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>
<i>Stranvessia Davidiana undulata</i>		<i>Ilex crenata Helleri</i>	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>
<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i>		<i>Ilex fujianensis</i>	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>
		<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	<i>Vaccinium Vitis-idea minus</i>
		<i>Leucothoe Catesbaei</i>	<i>Viburnum Burkwoodii</i>
		<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	
		<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	
		<i>Teucrium Chamedrys</i>	
		<i>Viburnum utile</i> (small plants protected)	

Table II (Continued).
WINTER INJURY AND PLANT HARDINESS OF WOODY ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

NARROW-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Severe Injury	Moderate Injury	Slight Injury	No Injury
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i> <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> (small plants) <i>Taxus baccata adpressa</i> <i>Taxus baccata fastigiata</i> <i>Taxus baccata fastigiata aurea</i>	<i>Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana</i> <i>Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana Al-tumii</i> <i>Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana Fraseri</i> <i>Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana Triomphe de Booskoop</i> <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa Crippsii</i> <i>Cryptomeria japonica Lobbii</i> <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> <i>Pinus excelsa</i> <i>Pinus Jeffreyi</i> <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> <i>Pinus Thunbergii</i> <i>Taxus baccata aurea</i> <i>Taxus baccata aureacens</i> <i>Taxus baccata ericoides</i> <i>Taxus baccata Washingtonii</i>	<i>Abies alba pyramidalis</i> <i>Abies cephalonica</i> <i>Abies cilicica</i> <i>Abies Fraseri</i> <i>Abies homolepis</i> <i>Abies Nordmanniana</i> <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa</i> <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa</i> <i>Juniperus japonica aurea</i> <i>Picea orientalis</i> <i>Pinus Bungeana</i> <i>Pinus flexilis</i> <i>Pinus parviflora</i> <i>Taxus baccata repandens</i> <i>Taxus canadensis</i> <i>Thuja occidentalis Columbia</i> <i>Thuja occidentalis Eliwan-geriana</i> <i>Thuja occidentalis ericoides</i> <i>Thuja occidentalis Vervœneana</i> <i>Thuja orientalis</i> <i>Thuja orientalis, most varieties</i> <i>Tsuga diversifolia</i>	<i>Abies concolor</i> <i>Cephalotaxus drupacea sinensis</i> (small plants, protected) <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa gracilis</i> <i>Juniperus, most all</i> <i>Picea, most all</i> <i>Taxus cuspidata and varieties</i> <i>Taxus media and varieties</i> <i>Taxus Hunnewelliana</i> (small plants, protected) <i>Thuja occidentalis, most others</i> <i>Thuja plicata</i> <i>Thuja plicata atrovirens</i> <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>Tsuga caroliniana</i>

FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTIONS FROM U.S.D.A.

Severe Injury	Moderate Injury	Slight Injury	No Injury
<i>Callicarpa Giraldiana</i> <i>Caryopteris tangutica</i> <i>Celtis koraensis</i> <i>Celtis sinensis</i> <i>Chenomeles lagenaria cathayensis</i> <i>Clerodendrum foetidum</i> <i>Cotoneaster aldenhamensis</i> <i>Cotoneaster buxifolia vellosa</i> <i>Cotoneaster glaucophylla</i> <i>Deutzia parviflora</i> <i>Euonymus japonicus microphyllus</i> <i>Hypericum patulum</i> <i>Ilex integra</i> <i>Ilex latifolia</i> <i>Jasminum stephanense</i> <i>Picrasma quassioides</i> <i>Pyracantha crenulata serrata</i> <i>Pyracantha crenulata Rogersiana</i> <i>Sophora Davidii</i> <i>Sophora flavescens</i> <i>Stranvesia Davidiana salicifolia</i> <i>Stranvesia Davidiana undulata</i>	<i>Clematis koreana</i> <i>Gleditsia sinensis</i> <i>Ilex sp. 70980</i> <i>Ilex cornuta</i> <i>Indigofera Kirilowii</i>	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> <i>Forsythia viridissima koreana</i> <i>Ilex fujanensis</i> <i>Zanthoxylum schinifolium</i>	<i>Forsythia ovata</i> <i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i> <i>Glycyrrhiza echinata</i> <i>Helenium autumnale</i> <i>Hemiptelea Davidii</i> <i>Larix dahurica</i> <i>Philadelphus incanus</i> <i>Philadelphus sericanthus</i> <i>Physocarpus amurensis</i> <i>Pinus tabulaeformis</i> <i>Populus generosa</i> <i>Populus Maximowiczii</i> <i>Populus nigra betulifolia</i> <i>Prunus tomentosa</i> <i>Quercus mongolica</i> <i>Quercus sessiliflora</i> <i>Quercus variabilis</i> <i>Salix Matsudana</i> <i>Salix Matsudana umbraculifera</i> <i>Syringa amurensis</i> <i>Syringa oblata</i> <i>Syringa oblata dilatata</i> <i>Syringa tomentella</i> <i>Tilia mandshurica</i> <i>Viburnum Sargentii</i> <i>Zelkova serrata</i>
No Injury			
<i>Acer cissifolium</i> <i>Acer diabolicum purpurascens</i> <i>Acer pictum Mono</i> <i>Acer triflorum</i> <i>Alnus hirsuta</i> <i>Caragana arborecens cuneifolia</i> <i>Caragana microphylla</i> <i>Caragana pekinensis</i> <i>Cercis Turczaninowii</i> <i>Clematis apifolia</i> <i>Clematis Fargesii</i> <i>Clematis glauca akebioides</i> <i>Clematis serratifolia</i> <i>Clematis tangutica obtusiuscula</i> <i>Crataegus Lavalleyi</i> <i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i> <i>Euonymus sp. 90345</i> <i>Euonymus alatus</i> <i>Euonymus Maackii</i>			

DECIDUOUS PLANTS

Severe Injury	Moderate Injury	Slight Injury	No Injury
<i>Albizia Julibrissin</i> <i>Amorpha canescens</i> <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> <i>Buddleia Davidii</i> <i>Callicarpa Giraldiana</i> <i>Callicarpa purpurea</i> <i>Clematis heracleifolia</i> <i>Clematis Veitchiana</i> <i>Clerodendrum trichotomum</i> <i>Colutea arborecens</i> <i>Cotoneaster aldenhamensis</i> <i>Cotoneaster bullata</i> (small plants) <i>Cotoneaster Franchetii</i> (small plants) <i>Cotoneaster frigida</i> (small plants) <i>Cotoneaster glaucophylla</i> <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis Wilsonii</i> <i>Cotoneaster moupinensis</i> (small plants) <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> <i>Deutzia scabra</i> <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> <i>Hydrangea arborecens grandiflora</i> <i>Hypericum patulum</i> <i>Lagerstromia indica</i> <i>Lespedeza bicolor</i> <i>Ligustrum Iboium</i> <i>Ligustrum Iboia</i> <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> <i>Prunus cerasifera Pissardii</i> <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> <i>Styrax japonica</i> <i>Tamarix, most types</i> <i>Vitex Agnus-castus</i>	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> <i>Acer palmatum</i> <i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i> <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> <i>Bignonia tagliabuana Madame Galen</i> (small plants) <i>Buddleia alternifolia</i> <i>Catalpa Bungei</i> <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> <i>Cercis chinensis</i> <i>Cotoneaster divaricata</i> <i>Cotoneaster nitens</i> <i>Cotoneaster praecox</i> <i>Deutzia gracilis</i> <i>Elaeagnus longipes</i> <i>Forsythia viridissima</i> <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> <i>Hypericum prolificum</i> <i>Kerria japonica</i> <i>Laburnum alpinum</i> <i>Laburnum vulgare</i> <i>Ligustrum Iboia Regelianum</i> <i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i> <i>Morus alba</i> <i>Platanus orientalis</i> <i>Prunus incisa</i> <i>Prunus Lannesiana</i> <i>Prunus Persica</i> (flowering peaches) <i>Prunus serrulata</i> (2 varieties) <i>Prunus triloba</i> <i>Sorbaria sorbifolia</i> <i>Spiraea Anthony Waterer</i> <i>Stephanandra flexuosa</i> <i>Symphoricarpos Chenaultii</i> <i>Weigela rosea</i> <i>Weigela variegata</i>	<i>Acer Pseudo-Platanus</i> <i>Aesculus Hippocastanum</i> <i>Akebia quinata</i> <i>Amorpha fragnans</i> <i>Aristolochia siphos</i> <i>Calycanthus floridus</i> <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> <i>Cercis canadensis</i> <i>Cotoneaster Dieziana</i> <i>Cotoneaster hupehensis</i> <i>Cotoneaster melanocarpa</i> <i>Cotoneaster racemiflora songarica</i> <i>Cotoneaster Simonsii</i> <i>Cotoneaster Zabelii</i> <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> <i>Daphne Mesereum</i> <i>Deutzia carnea</i> <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> <i>Forsythia suspensa</i> <i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i> <i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i> <i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i> <i>Laburnum Vossii</i> <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> <i>Lycium chinense</i> <i>Periploca graeca</i> <i>Philadelphus microphyllus</i> <i>Polygonum Aubertii</i> <i>Prunus subhirtella pendula</i> <i>Prunus tomentosa</i> <i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i> <i>Rhus Cotinus</i> <i>Rosa Hugonis</i> <i>Rosa Wichuriana</i> <i>Sambucus canadensis aurea</i> <i>Spiraea Bumalda Frœbeli</i> <i>Spiraea Reevesiana</i> <i>Spiraea Thunbergii</i> <i>Symphoricarpos racemosus laevigatus</i> <i>Syringa chinensis</i> <i>Syringa persica</i> <i>Syringa villosa</i> <i>Viburnum dilatatum</i> (small plants) <i>Viburnum tomentosum</i> <i>Viburnum tomentosum plicatum</i> <i>Viburnum Wrightii</i> (small plants) <i>Weigela Eva Rathke</i>	<i>Aesculus glabra</i> <i>Aesculus parviflora</i> <i>Ampelopsis heterophylla</i> <i>Azalea Kosteriana Louisa Hunnewell</i> <i>Azalea mollis</i> <i>Azalea poukhanensis</i> <i>Azalea Schluppenbachii</i> <i>Azalea yodogawa</i> <i>Calycanthus fertilis</i> <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> <i>Celastrus scandens</i> <i>Clematis aethusifolia latiseata</i> <i>Clematis serratifolia</i> <i>Clematis tangutica obtusiuscula</i> <i>Clematis texensis</i> <i>Cotoneaster acuminata</i> <i>Cotoneaster adpressa</i> <i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i> <i>Cotoneaster foveolata</i> <i>Cotoneaster lucida</i> <i>Cotoneaster Rogersiana</i> <i>Deutzia Lemoinei</i> <i>Exochorda Giraldii Wilsonii</i> <i>Forsythia intermedia spectabilis</i> <i>Forsythia ovata</i> <i>Fothergilla major</i> <i>Fothergilla monticola</i> <i>Hamamelis mollis</i> <i>Hamamelis vernalis</i> <i>Hydrangea petiolaris</i> <i>Larix europaeis</i> (small plants) <i>Ligustrum amurensis</i> <i>Lonicera Henryi</i> <i>Lonicera japonica Halliana</i> <i>Lonicera Korolkowii</i> <i>Lonicera Maackii podocarpa</i> <i>Lonicera syringantha</i> <i>Magnolia Soulangeana</i> <i>Magnolia stellata</i> <i>Neviusia alabamensis</i> <i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i> (small plants) <i>Rosa Max Graf</i> <i>Schizophragma hydrangeoides</i> <i>Spiraea arguta</i> <i>Spiraea nipponica rotundifolia</i> <i>Spiraea prunifolia</i> <i>Spiraea trichocarpa</i> <i>Spiraea Vanhouttei</i> <i>Stewartia koreana</i> (small plants, protected) <i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i> <i>Syringa japonica</i> <i>Syringa microphylla</i> <i>Syringa pekinensis</i> <i>Syringa reflexa</i> <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> <i>Viburnum fragrans</i>

Ready for A. A. N. at Dallas!

*Program of Business Sessions and Plans for Liberal Entertainment
Form Twin Attractions for the National Convention July 20 to 24*

CONVENTION PROGRAM.

Announcement of the program for the sixty-first annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, so far as completed at this time, has been sent for this issue by President Miles W. Bryant. Some details have to be added, he states, but the schedule outlined below reveals the treats in store for those who go to Dallas, July 20 to 24. Headquarters will be the Adolphus hotel, while the Southwestern Association of Nurserymen will register at the Baker hotel, across the street. The scheduled program follows:

MONDAY, JULY 20.

9:00 A. M. Registration at secretary's office. Registration fee, \$5, includes all entertainment features, including the trip to Fort Worth for the Frontier celebration, tickets to the Texas centennial at Dallas, banquet tickets, etc.

10:00 A. M. Trip to Fort Worth to see Fort Worth's Frontier centennial celebration.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

9:00 A. M. Convention called to order. Invocation. Address of welcome, by J. M. Ramsey, president, Texas Association of Nurserymen, Austin. Response, by John Fraser, Jr., Huntsville, Ala. Announcements by the committee on arrangements, E. L. Baker, chairman, Fort Worth. President's address, by Miles W. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Report of the secretary-treasurer, Charles Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo. Address, "Landscape Development in the Southwest," by R. C. Morrison, city forester, Fort Worth.

12:30 P. M. Men's round-table luncheon, "Southwestern style." Special luncheon for the ladies, with style show.

1:45 P. M. Address, by Hon. William McCraw, attorney-general of the state of Texas, Austin. Report of the committee on revitalization, by Donald D. Wyman, North Abington, Mass., for the executive committee.

8:30 P. M. Annual meeting of delegates from state and regional affiliated organizations to nominate officers and recommend place for next convention.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

9:00 A. M. Session devoted to the discussion of highway plantings. Address, "Roadsides — The Front Yard of the Nation," by J. M. Bennett, superintendent of parks and forests for the board of county park commissioners, Wayne county, Detroit, Mich. Address, "Highway Plantings in the Southwest," by Jac L. Gubbels, landscape architect, Texas state highway department, Austin. Discussion. Report of Washington contact committee. Report of committee on federal and state highways. Report of standardization committee.

1:45 P. M. Special group sessions—The afternoon on the second day of the convention will be devoted to a series of short group meetings to discuss various topics of peculiar interest to special groups of the membership of the association. Each group meeting will be conducted by a special chairman, who will have charge of the program. These group meetings will include: Landscape contractors — Owen G. Wood, chairman. Nurserymen selling at retail through agents — E. C. Hilborn, chairman. Nurserymen selling at retail through catalogues — Chairman to be announced. Wholesale growers — Chairman to be announced. Other groups as announced by the program committee. Afternoon and Evening. Nurserymen's day at the Texas centennial.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

9:00 A. M. Address, "The Improvement of Varietal Descriptions in Nursery Catalogues," by Dr. A. S. Colby, department of horticulture, University of Illinois, Urbana. Committee reports. Report of necrology committee. Unfinished business. New business. Report of nominating committee. Election of officers. Selection of place for next convention. Final adjournment.

7:00 P. M. Banquet and dance.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

Special trip to the east Texas rose fields. Through the compliments of the East Texas Rose Growers' Association, arrangements have been made to take those attending the convention on a sight-seeing trip to the rose-growing section around Tyler, which will include a tour of the rose fields and a chicken barbecue. Details will be announced at the convention.

Special tours have been arranged for those who care to see some of the outstanding gardens of Dallas. These tours can be made at any time upon application to the transportation chairman. There will be a short intermission during each morning session, during which light refreshments will be served by the committee on arrangements.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE PLANS.

E. L. Baker, general chairman of the arrangements committee for the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen to be held at Dallas, Tex., next month, called a meeting of the committee at Fort Worth, June 15. Responding to the call were J. O. Lambert, Jr., president of the Southwestern Association of Nurserymen, the hosts of the convention; J. M. Ramsey, president of the Texas Association of Nurserymen; W. C. Griffing, C. C. Mayhew and Mrs. Thomas Bell Foster, secretary of the Southwestern association.

Meeting with the committee for a short period was J. A. Bostick, of Tyler, who is president of the East Texas Rose Growers' Association. Mr. Bostick came to settle details of the rose special with which the rose growers are complimenting the conventioners. The East Texas Rose Growers' Association will be hosts to those registering at the A. A. N. convention, Friday, July 24, for a trip to Tyler. Entertainment fea-

tures at Tyler will be a trip over the rose fields and a chicken barbecue. These features will be complimentary, and tickets for them will be included in the coupon booklet given at time of registering. Reservations for this trip must be made by Tuesday night, July 21.

Committee Chairmen.

The following committee chairmen were appointed by Mr. Baker:

Finance—J. O. Lambert, Jr.

Reception—W. C. Griffing.

Decorations—Lige Glass and Otto Lang.

Entertainment for ladies' auxiliary—Mrs. T. B. Foster.

Rose special—J. A. Bostick.

Local transportation—George Preston.

Exhibit space—E. L. Baker and Mrs. T. B. Foster.

Entertainment, dance and buffet supper—J. O. Lambert, Jr.

At the request of the A. A. N. president, two short sessions will be held each day, instead of one long morning session. The reception committee will have charge of a 5-minute recess each morning.

Special Features.

Special features of the convention will be:

Some special observation will be made at the church service of one of the Dallas churches, Sunday, July 19.

Monday, visitors will register in the morning. Early in the day all will board a special to Fort Worth. Immediately upon arriving in Fort Worth a trip will be made to the municipal rose gardens and Frontier celebration. An informal supper will follow at the picnic shelter house in the gardens and, to top the party, it is expected the famous Parker county watermelons will be served. Complimentary tickets to the



Hall of Horticulture at Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas Now Open.

Frontier celebration will be given guests.

Tuesday will occur the formal opening of the convention. At noon will be held the ladies' luncheon at the Baker hotel; a style show will be a feature.

Wednesday has been set aside by the centennial exposition officials as nurserymen's day. A short business session will be held by the Southwestern association at the Baker hotel immediately after luncheon. The afternoon will be given over to group meetings of wholesalers, retailers, etc.

Thursday will occur the regular scheduled program of A. A. N. business. In the evening, at 7:30, will be held the banquet, including floor show and dance, probably at the Adolphus hotel. Special souvenir boxes are being prepared for distribution at that time.

Friday will reveal the biggest feature a convention ever witnessed, the rose special to the east Texas rose fields, courtesy of East Texas Rose Growers' Association.

Fort Worth Trip.

The program provides for a trip to the city of Fort Worth, some thirty miles from Dallas, July 20.

From publicity articles and radio broadcasts about the Frontier centennial, the nurserymen have in store for them a real treat. To make Fort Worth the playground of the Texas centennial, the services were engaged of Billy Rose, a New York producer, whose most recent success is "Jumbo," which played during the fall, winter and spring at the New York Hippodrome.

Some of the talent assisting includes John Murray Anderson, nationally known theatrical director; Edwin Clark Lilly, formerly a director for Ziegfeld; Alexander Cumansky, Metropolitan Opera Co. solo dancer; Robert Alton, famous dance director; Albert Johnson, foremost designer in theatrical circles; Verne Elliott, nationally known rodeo director, and John B. Davis, manager of the southwestern exposition and fat stock show.

At this Frontier centennial the nurserymen will be given the opportunity to visit in the realms of real western atmosphere. Relics of the pioneer days—branding irons, stagecoaches, covered wagons, old saddles, guns, powderhorns, etc.—together with oxen, buffalo, longhorn steers, wild brahmas and cowboys, have been accumulated by the hundreds for this live, breathing recreation of the old west.

This entertainment feature precedes a motor tour of the city and supper in one of the naturalistic city parks of Fort Worth.

Facts to Be Remembered.

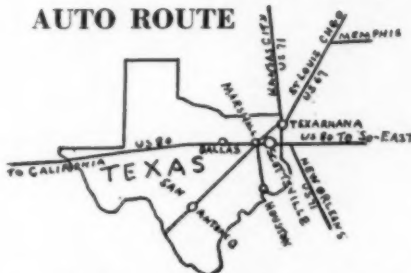
Except for executive sessions, all meetings of the American Association of Nurserymen are open to interested persons. It is not necessary to be a registered attendant and not necessary to belong to any nurserymen's association.

Registering and paying a fee of \$5 entitles one to all social features as designated in coupon book given at time of registering. Extra tickets for the banquet and dance may be procured at \$2 each.

A centennial book of five admissions and five concessions may be purchased from the Southwestern association sec-

To Scottsville, Texas and the Verhalen Roses

AUTO ROUTE



Or by train via the Missouri Pacific-Texas & Pacific Railway to Marshall, Texas.

— SEE —

STERLING (E. G. Hill Co.), striking pink Hybrid Tea; seedling; the rose which is outradiating the Radiances.

NELLIE E. HILLOCK (Hillock), pink Hybrid Tea; seedling; an original new strain of vigorous, disease and weather-resistant roses.

BLACK KNIGHT (Hillock), Hybrid Tea; seedling; what the name implies.

And 600 acres of other roses, shrubs and evergreens.

VERHALEN NURSERY COMPANY

Scottsville, Texas

American Association of Nurserymen Convention, Dallas, Texas, July 21, 22, 23, 1936, and Texas Centennial Exposition.

PRE-CONVENTION NUMBER

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

JULY 15—forms close July 10

Latest announcements of A. A. N. Convention plans.

FULL CONVENTION REPORT

AUGUST 1—forms close July 27

Everybody will read it. Extra attention for advertisers.

You can reach all the live nurserymen through these issues.

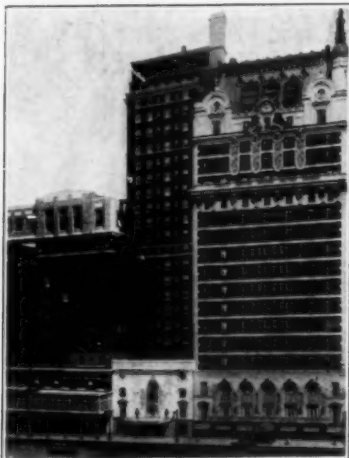
The largest publication devoted exclusively to the nursery trade.

CENTENNIAL VISITORS:

See this small attractive nursery, one hour's drive from San Antonio, Tex., sandy soil, flowing artesian well, many rare plants. For sale, sacrifice. Address No. 35, care American Nurseryman, 598 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Dallas Convention Visitors:

You are cordially invited to visit the famous Locke Potest Nursery, Potest, Tex., 30 miles south of San Antonio, Tex., via Palo Alto Road. Many unusual evergreens, roses, pecans and other stock. "Texas' most interesting pecan orchard."



Hotel Adolphus Group at Dallas.

retary for \$2.50—a \$4 value if purchased at the centennial gates.

Membership in the A. A. N. may be discussed with the secretary, Charles Sizemore, who will be at the registration desk at the Adolphus hotel, or by writing him at Louisiana, Mo.

For the Southwestern association application blanks and details, apply to Mrs. Thomas Bell Foster, secretary, Baker hotel, or 2401 Fannin street, Houston, Tex. Texas nurserymen should contact Lee Mosty, secretary of the Texas association, whose home address is Center Point, Tex.

The Oklahoma Nurserymen's Association will hold its summer meeting at Dallas simultaneously with the A. A. N. and the Southwestern association. Dr. W. A. Moberly, Bentonville, Ark., will have details of the Arkansas association and will attend the Dallas convention.

PAY-ROLL TAX HEARING.

At the request of the American Association of Nurserymen, a hearing was held before officials of the bureau of internal revenue at Washington, D. C., June 11, to consider the liability of the nursery industry to a pay-roll tax under the social security law. The nurserymen were represented by Lester C. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J.; Clarence O. Siebenthaler, Dayton, O., and Owen G. Wood, Bristol, Va., who compose the Washington contact committee of the association, and by Henry B. Chase, Chase, Ala.

The hearing took the form of a friendly and informal round-table conference. The nurserymen explained in detail the usual method of nursery operation, pointing out just how closely such practice coincides with ordinary farm operation, and how impossible it would be to separate it from ordinary agriculture. Mr. Lovett reports that the entire committee feels confident that a favorable impression was made and that the opinion of the representatives of the bureau of internal revenue apparently was entirely changed from their first attitude, that most types of labor were taxable, to the attitude that field labor, warehouse labor, truck drivers and, in fact, practically all types of labor other than office labor actually

employed on the average nursery, should be exempt from a pay-roll tax.

No definite decision was made, nor will such a decision be handed down until the matter has passed through several further conferences within the bureau of internal revenue at which the recommendations of the government representatives who attended this hearing will be considered, so that just what the final outcome of the hearing is to be will not be known for several months.

STOP FARM FORESTRY ACT.

Nursery interests made a strong, concerted and, it is hoped, successful drive during the week of June 8 to 13 in opposition to the so-called farm forestry act, introduced in the Senate by Senator Norris (S. 4723), and in the House by Representative Marvin Jones, of Texas (H. R. 12939).

Heralded as an act which would greatly increase the better of the activities of the Clark-McNary law on reforestation and therefore as deserving of the support of the nurserymen, this act was an outgrowth of the refusal of Congress to provide funds to continue the activities of the great western shelterbelt planting. Its purpose was to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, through the forest service, in cooperation with appropriate federal, state and private agencies, to produce or procure and distribute forest trees and shrub planting stock; to establish nurseries, and to enter into cooperative agreements for the establishment, protection and care of farm or other rural tree and shrub plantings.

The bill was not introduced until late in the session, after it became evident that there would be no more appropriations for shelterbelt plantings, and, of course, every effort was being made to jam it through before the adjournment of Congress. Details of the bill did not become available to interested nurserymen until June 5, when copies were received by Chet G. Marshall, chairman of the legislative committee, and E. C. Hilborn, chairman of the committee on federal and state nurseries, of the American Association of Nurserymen. It then became evident that the bill not only extended the activities of the Clark-McNary law in the distribution of



Baker Hotel at Dallas.

forest tree seedlings, but included ornamental shrubs as well; it also provided that, if the coöperators would furnish the land without charge, the government would, if the Secretary of Agriculture so specified, pay fifty per cent of "the ultimate direct additional cost of establishing, protection, and caring for" these plantings, whether forest or ornamental.

Both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Hilborn immediately started work in opposition to this bill. Fortunately, the Washington contact committee of the association was holding a meeting in Washington, June 10, preliminary to a hearing the following day before the bureau of internal revenue in regard to the liability of nurserymen to pay-roll tax under the social security law. Lester C. Lovett, chairman of this committee, with Clarence O. Siebenthaler, Owen G. Wood and Henry B. Chase, also started working against the bill. They learned immediately that the bill had already passed the Senate and was scheduled for consideration in the House on June 11. They asked for a hearing before the committee on agriculture so that the nurserymen could present their opposi-

We Offer the Following Stock for Fall Delivery

- 25,000 Chinese Elm, 4 to 8 ft. high.
- 4,000 American Elm, up to 2 inch dia.
- 6,000 Lombardy Poplar, 6 to 10 ft. high.
- 5,000 Sycamore, 1½ to 3 in. dia.
- 4,000 Thurlow Weeping Willow, 4 to 10 ft. high.
- 1,000 Western Ash, 1½ to 3 in. dia.
- 6,000 Red Cedar, Sheared, 2 to 5 ft.
- 25,000 Other Evergreens, sale sizes.
- 50,000 Blooming Shrubs, one to five years old.

Also general line of Nursery stock including Grapevines and Roses.

Please mail Want List for lowest quotation.

KERR NURSERY COMPANY

P. O. Box 872

Sherman, Texas

tion to certain features of the bill, but were advised that there would be no further hearings at this session of the Congress. They then contacted all available members of the committee on agriculture of the House of Representatives and solicited the assistance of many other nurserymen and nursery associations in contacting other members of the House. That their efforts were undoubtedly successful in stopping the bill, for the present at least, is shown by the report from Washington under date of June 15 that the House committee on agriculture, at a meeting held that morning, had decided that the bill was of such a controversial nature that hearings would be necessary and had, therefore, agreed to let the bill drop so far as any further consideration at this session of Congress was concerned.

FEAR TEXAS SALES TAX.

One of the major objects in organizing the Texas Association of Nurserymen last year was a united body of nurserymen for the general welfare of the industry in the state. The legislative committee of this Texas Association of Nurserymen feels considerably burdened with the work to be involved in its activities during the spring session of legislature.

The sales tax on nursery products is a topic that has had no little discussion. Such a tax is apt to be a burden on nurserymen if it is ruled that all products sold are to bear a tax.

Most of the nurserymen will remember the general ruling by the attorney-general, classifying nurserymen's products as agricultural, which will have considerable bearing in keeping nursery products not subject to a sales tax any more than fruit, vegetables or other farm crops.

It is urged that all nurserymen, and those handling nursery products in any respect, join the Texas Association of Nurserymen and lend their best efforts in the legislative activities. Every member's support will add strength to the association and its power of accomplishment. Application blanks may be secured from Secretary-treasurer Lee Mosty, Center Point, Tex.

Wilma Gunter, Chairman,
Publicity Committee.

BOOK OF GARDEN IDEAS.

The Freeland Nurseries, of Pittsburgh and Bakerstown, Pa., have just published a handsome brochure entitled "Beauty in Gardens." It has sixteen pages of illustrations of the work they have done, showing many of the fine home grounds, water gardens and pools and large contracts for memorial park landscaping.

The book also shows the Freeland Nurseries' tree-moving equipment and their fleet of tractors and other implements used on their large projects. In fact, "Beauty in Gardens" is likely to prove a book of ideas for all who are interested in landscape development and improvement.

PROGRAM AT AMHERST.

The time schedule of the program has been announced for the forthcoming second annual nurserymen's meeting, Friday, July 31, on the campus of the Massachusetts State College, at Amherst, in connection with farm and home

"PAINESVILLE NURSERIES"



Complete Nursery Supply

Our supply is adequate, in quality stock, covering these important departments:

Fruit Trees	Small Fruits
Deciduous Trees	Hardy Perennials
Evergreen Trees	Greenhouse and
Shrubs	Bedding Plants
Vines	Bulbs and Tubers
Evergreen Shrubs	SEEDS
Roses	

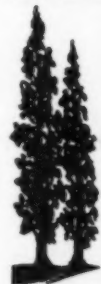
82nd Year of Dependable Service

The Storrs & Harrison Company
PAINESVILLE, OHIO

week. As pointed out in the last issue, the interest of the meeting is narrowed to a single important phase of nursery operations, merchandising. Members of the college staff appearing on the program include Dr. Ralph A. Van Meter, head of the division of horticulture; Lyle L. Blundell, professor of horticulture, and George Graves, assistant research professor of nursery culture. The program in detail follows:

- 9:45—Welcome, by R. A. Van Meter, Massachusetts State College.
- 10:00—"Cultural Practices—Their Relation to Better Plant Merchandising," by George Graves, Waltham field station, Massachusetts State College.
- 11:15—"Nursery Production Costs: Are They Obtainable? What Is Their Value?" by F. S. Baker, manager, North-Eastern Forestry Co., Cheshire, Conn.
- 12:30—Luncheon.
- 1:45—An Open Forum on Retail Plant Merchandising. Introduction of the several phases of the problem as follows:
 1. "The Fight for Retail Volume—Problems Incident to Highly Competitive Cash-and-carry Merchandising," by Webster B. Brockelman, Framingham, Mass., divisional manager and produce buyer, Brockelman Bros., food merchants.
 2. "Retailing Plant Material on a Quality Basis," by Lester W. Needham, Adams Nursery, Westfield, Mass.
 3. "Sales Publicity: How to Obtain It. How to Use It," by James H. Geehan, advertising manager, Horticulture, Boston, Mass.
 4. "Trends Which May Influence Retail Plant Buying," by George Graves, Waltham field station.
- 3:45—"The Campus Plant Collection," by Lyle L. Blundell, Massachusetts State College.

Save your Cedars



To control red spider mites and cedar-apple rust, spray with Linco Colloidal Sulfur, the most effective of many fungicides recently tested by the Arnold Arboretum. First application, July 1.

1 qt., \$1.50 } postpaid in
1 gal., \$3.00 } New England
5 gals., \$12.50
(f.o.b. Boston)

LINCO
COLLOIDAL SULFUR

Boston distributor—BRECK'S

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

LINDER & CO., INC., Established 1869
286 NORTH BEACON ST., BRIGHTON, MASS.

H. W. HAYES has moved his nursery from Carlsbad, Cal., to San Marcos, Cal.

THE annual picnic of the Twin Cities Nurserymen's Association was held at the J. V. Bailey nursery, St. Paul, Minn., June 18.

More Reports on Spring

Weather Is Highly Important Factor in Demand and Prospective Supply, Indicate Trade Statements

BETTER THAN EXPECTED.

We are all extremely well pleased with the volume of business which we have done the past spring. The demand for all kinds of nursery stock was a good deal more than we had anticipated, particularly as regards ornamentals.

Lester C. Lovett is planning to go to Dallas for the coming convention.

Lester C. Lovett,
Milford, Del.

PORTLAND'S BEST IN FIVE YEARS.

Sales during the season 1935-36 were the best since 1930, and collections also quite satisfactory.

We cannot estimate the supply accurately now, but we know that there will be shortages in some lines.

Growing conditions have been favorable so far, however, and we are counting on having some fine stock by digging time.

Oregon and Washington nurserymen are hoping that the A. A. N. will decide on Portland for the 1938 convention.

Portland Wholesale Nursery Co.,
Portland, Ore.

BETTER ON PACIFIC COAST.

The nursery business on the Pacific coast is showing considerable improvement. A great many new homes have been built during the past year. There has been more planting of fruit tree stocks. I see no reason why the business should not continue to be better for nurserymen who will give customers good stock and who will grow sufficient stock to meet the demand, but not over-produce, as was done several years ago.

I am looking forward to attending the A. A. N. convention at Dallas. I also wish to invite the nurserymen to hold their 1939 convention in San Francisco, when the Golden Gate international exposition, "A Pageant of the Pacific," will be held in Yerba Buena Shoals.

George C. Roeding, Jr., Pres.,
California Nursery Co.,
Niles, Cal.

WEATHER SHORTENS SUPPLY.

We have had a fairly satisfactory season, everything taken into consideration. We experienced one of the most severe winters ever known here, the thermometer getting to 20 degrees below zero. Practically all the broad-leaved evergreens, except holly, were either frozen to the ground or so damaged that they could not be sold. Many shrubs and trees which ordinarily came through without injury were also frozen. This caused a shortage in such items, with replacements and substitutions difficult to obtain.

With the most severe drought since 1930, much of the newly planted stock looks bad. Good specimen stock is going to be scarce in the next few years, because of limited planting and unsatisfactory weather conditions. While there will be a shortage of most fruit trees, except peach, prices are too high under

present conditions, and we shall not need so many to go around. High prices on fruits last spring, in our judgment, had much to do with the short sales.

On a whole we think stock will be in good demand and prices higher over the next few years.

Louis E. Hillenmeyer expects to attend the Dallas convention.

Hillenmeyer Nurseries,
Lexington, Ky.

DISAPPOINTING IN TENNESSEE.

Sales the past spring were off about fifteen per cent as compared with the season 1934-35. This was brought about, we believe, by the cold weather during January and February. We shipped practically nothing during those two months, whereas the same months of 1935 were open and we shipped right through.

Broad-leaved evergreens were damaged by the cold, and we had few of those to fill our orders and lost considerable business on that account. Some few varieties of shrubs were winter-killed, also.

Shade trees and tree seedlings moved well. The government orders were not what we had expected—with us only about fifty per cent of a year ago—but other calls cleaned up the supply in this section pretty well, and there were no big quantities of anything left at the end of the season.

Fruit trees were high at wholesale until about the middle of April, when we found that there was a surplus in both peach and apple, and after that time the price was not so high.

In this section there was a big planting of peach seeds last fall and apple grafts this spring, and for a while it looked as though there would be an over-production. This also applied to hardwood cuttings of flowering shrubs, shade trees and transplants. But weather con-

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

ditions have taken care of the surplus, and the question right at this time is when shall we have any rain and will it come in time to save anything that was planted this past spring.

We had excessive rains in the early spring, but practically no rain at all has fallen since April 9. With the hot dry winds, newly planted stock is having a hard pull of it, and there is not a half stand of anything. Cuttings show at least a fifty per cent loss, and tree seedlings the same.

What is left on the ground ought to make a good growth; it surely will not be crowded.

There are many peaches June-budded in this section, and those budded in May are already started in growth, which, if we have rain, will insure some good-sized trees.

While the season has been more or less disappointing, we are no worse off than some other lines of business, and we are looking forward to next season to bring about a better situation.

Tennessee and especially McMinnville will be well represented at the A. A. N. convention at Dallas, next month, ten or twelve going from here.

Boyd Nursery Co.,
McMinnville, Tenn.

IMPROVEMENT IN OREGON.

This season has shown a great improvement over the previous two or three years. There has been an active demand for all staple lines of fruit, shade and ornamental trees and shrubs. The sale of shrubbery and evergreens has been good. This has been due to increased demand by home owners, who have had a little more money to use in beautifying their homes, and also to new buildings, which have required a good deal of material for landscaping. There were no large surpluses of fruit trees, owing to heavy losses sustained in the late October freeze as well as to a strong demand from eastern dealers whose stocks were short. Improvement of prices obtained for farm products no doubt stimulated spending by farmers, who have planted new home orchards as well as improving the outside conditions of their premises. Collections have been

ORENCO NURSERY CO. Orenco, Oregon

We use these columns to express our appreciation and to thank each and every one of our friends and customers for their valued orders placed in our care for delivery this past season, each of whom helped to make this the most successful season we have enjoyed for many.

We are sorry we could not supply all the stock that many orders called for, yet we are glad that the demand for good nursery stock was so strong—beyond the supply in many varieties.

We shall have our usual fine supply of high quality stock again next season—a larger plant—and herein extend an invitation to visit our nurseries here at Orenco any time.

Thanks again for your valued orders. We hope to have the pleasure of serving you again next season, and many new customers.

B. A. MITCHELL, Proprietor.

CHINESE ELM SEEDLINGS

Now booking orders for our thoroughly matured, true, hardy North China strain of Chinese Elm seedlings. We specialize in them and know how to grow right and grade right. Carload rates to some point near you.

WASHINGTON NURSERIES Toppenish, Wash.

..... a good supply of
SOUR and SWEET CHERRIES
APPLE — PEACH — PEAR
ORNAMENTALS — ROSES
PRIVET AMOOR NORTH
FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS
DECIDUOUS SEEDLINGS

Write for new **TRADE LIST**,
 just off the press.

Will appreciate your **WANT LIST**.

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES
 E. S. Welch, Pres. Shenandoah, Iowa
"One of America's Foremost Nurseries"

QUALITY LINING-OUT STOCK

Seedlings and transplants of 19 varieties
 of evergreens, maples, nut trees and fancy
 shrubs for fall delivery.

MATHEWS-EGGERT NURSERY
Wholesale Growers

342 Apple Ave. Nursery at
 Waukegan, Mich. Twin Lake, Mich.

JEWELL Wholesale

Hardy Minnesota-grown
 Nursery Stock and Liners

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.
 POUCH N
 Lake City, Minnesota

WHOLESALE GROWERS

of a complete line of Nursery Stock in-
 cluding Fruit Tree Seedlings.

Lake's Shenandoah Nurseries
 Shenandoah, Ia.

LINING-OUT STOCK

Connecticut Valley Grown
 Seedlings - Rooted Cuttings
 Evergreen and Deciduous

Write for List

C. E. WILSON & CO., INC.
 Manchester, Connecticut

HILL'S EVERGREENS

Complete assortment of lining out sizes
 of evergreens of fibrous roots. Finished speci-
 mens from 4 inches up, ready for quick shipment.

Send for our wholesale catalogue
D. HILL NURSERY CO.
 EVERGREEN SPECIALISTS
 Largest Growers in America
 Box 402 DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

Canterbury Boxwood

Buxus suffruticosa and *B. sempervirens*.
 Selected uniform plants; bushy and foliaged to
 center; masses of fibrous roots. Finished speci-
 mens from 4 inches up, ready for quick shipment.
 Prices lower, plants larger. Ask for special list.
CANTERBURY NURSERIES, Inc., Box 8, Easton, Md.

decidedly better, although some old ac-
 counts still stand. This would indicate
 that current bills are being paid. We
 believe payments will be made on past-
 due accounts as business improves and
 profits permit this. Prospects remain
 reasonably bright for the future. No
 large surpluses will have to be disposed
 of, and a good normal to increasing
 volume of business should be realized.
 Careful planning on production volume
 will enable the nurseryman to maintain
 a level of prices that will return a fair
 profit.
 Milton Nursery Co.,
 Milton, Ore.

NEW JERSEY BOARD MEETING.

A monthly meeting of the New Jersey
 Association of Nurserymen executive
 committee and members was held Tues-
 day evening, June 16, at the Hotel
 Douglas, Newark, N. J.

Fred Osman, chairman of the market
 development committee, reported that
 the cooperative effort with the Herald
 Tribune garden contest had met with
 good response from the members, but he
 hopes for many more last-minute entries.
 It was decided to award a special prize
 from the association for the best garden
 in each class in the state of New Jersey,
 and for this reason the Herald Tribune
 has consented to postpone the closing
 date for entries.

Arrangements are being made to hold
 the summer meeting during the last week
 in July. The committee will announce
 the exact date and place later. Some-
 thing along the lines of a clambake is
 being planned, with a program of suit-
 able entertainment.

L. C. Schubert, Sec'y.

NORTH JERSEY MEETING.

A regular meeting of the North Jer-
 sey Metropolitan Association of Nur-
 serymen was held at the Passaic county
 courthouse, Paterson, N. J., June 10.

The secretary read correspondence
 from Prof. R. B. Farnham, assistant orna-
 mental horticulturist of the New Jer-
 sey State College, in reference to the
 visit to New Brunswick to inspect 700
 deciduous shrubs and broad-leaved ever-
 greens under various cultural treat-
 ments. The inspection will be conducted
 by Dr. C. H. Connors and B. Black-
 burn, after which a round-table discus-
 sion on the cultural requirements of
 hardy plants and on "trouble shooting"
 on nursery crops will be led by Dr. R. P.
 White, Prof. R. B. Farnham and Dr.
 C. C. Hamilton. The members were
 enthusiastic over the program, but had
 difficulty to select a date. The time
 was finally set for the last week of
 July.

The members are now working on
 the Herald Tribune yard and garden
 contest, and many application blanks
 have already been received by the sec-
 retary, to be forwarded to the news-
 paper.

The entertainment committee re-
 ported on the family outing and clam-
 bake, to be held at Forest Hill park
 July 14. Members will meet at the
 nursery of Charles Hess and go in a
 group. The morning will be turned over
 to the ladies and the kiddies. There
 will be prizes for races and games. For
 lunch, one of the members has planned
 to toast real German broturst. After
 lunch there will be a ball game and a
 swimming meet for the men. At 4:30
 p. m. it is planned to open the bake.

William Halliey, Sec'y.

"J & P"

ROSE NOVELTIES

ANNOUNCEMENT

Jackson & Perkins Patented Roses
 may now be secured from a group of
 selected growers throughout the na-
 tion. The following firms have been
 licensed to rewholesale J & P Pat-
 ented Roses:

Adams Nurs. Inc., Springfield, Mass.
 Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.
 Brown Floral Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Burr, C. R. & Co., Manchester, Conn.
 Cashman Nurs., Owatonna, Minn.
 Chase Nurs. Co., Chase, Alabama
 Cole Nurs. Co., Painesville, Ohio
 Conrad-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa.
 Dixie Rose Nurs., Tyler, Texas
 Dreer, Hy. A. Inc., Riverton, N. J.
 Germain Seed & Plant Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Howard Rose Co., Hemet, Cal.
 Klys, Gerard K., Mentor, Ohio
 Mount Arbor Nurs., Shenandoah, Iowa
 Ruchi-Wheeler Co., San Jose, Cal.
 Shenandoah Nurs., Shenandoah, Iowa
 Smith, W. & T. Co., Geneva, N. Y.
 Somerset Rose Nurs., New Brunswick, N. J.
 Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio
 Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, Ill.
 Westover Nurs., Clayton, Mo.
 G. E. Wilson & Co., Inc., Manchester, Conn.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.
 Newark, New York State

A. MCGILL & SON

FAIRVIEW, OREGON

Wholesale Only

Our usual line of quality nursery
 stock, including Shade and Flower-
 ing Ornamental Trees and Spec-
 ialties, Fruit Tree Seedlings and
 Roses.

Grown Right and Packed Right

*A card will bring our list of items
 that will make you some money.*

C. R. BURR & CO., INC.

MANCHESTER, CONN.

HEAVY SURPLUS ON SOME ITEMS

Write for Low Prices

Princeton Nurseries

of PRINCETON, N. J.

SUPERIOR

Hardy Ornamentals

PRIVET and BERBERIS

Splendid Stock

Write for Special Quotations

LESTER C. LOVETT

Milford

Delaware

Two Peony Shows

*Successful Exhibitions Staged in East and West
Despite Season's Unfavorable Weather Conditions*

JUNE EXHIBITION AT BOSTON.

Horticultural Society Event.

A long spell of dark, rainy weather, which ended the morning of the opening of the annual June exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston, Mass., greatly reduced the numbers of the exhibits. This was especially true of peonies; a large proportion of those exhibited had been carried for some time in cold storage. In spite of the unfavorable weather, however, the halls were all filled.

The quality of the peonies shown was not up to the usual mark. Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, were, as usual, much the largest exhibitors and arranged a large peony garden, with pools and other features, which was good. The firm won first prize for a group covering 400 square feet, with W. C. Otis, Woburn, second. Cherry Hill Nurseries were also second for a group covering 200 square feet.

With twenty named varieties of peonies, Cherry Hill Nurseries were first; some of the best blooms were Souv. de Louis Bigot, Avalanche, Lady Alexandra Duff, Thérèse, Coronation, Frankie Curtis, Mme. Jules Dessert, Judge Berry, Mme. Emile Gallé, Raoul Dessert, Beauty's Mask, Frances Willard, Manitou, Pasteur, Elisa, Mons. Jules Elie, Solange, Le Cygne and Mons. Martin Cahuzac. C. R. Dewey, Gardner, Mass., was second in this class, being first for six blooms white and six blooms pink and second for six double varieties, white, light pink and red.

Cherry Hill Nurseries were also first for twelve single varieties, six varieties of Japanese type and six named double varieties, white, deep pink, light pink and red or crimson. W. C. Otis and Wilton B. Fay, West Medford, were other winners in these classes.

Seedling Peonies.

Of outstanding interest was the grand collection of seedling peonies from Prof. A. P. Saunders, Clinton, N. Y., nearly all being hybrids of his own raising and the bulk being singles. Included were some lovely yellow tree peonies and some excellent officinalis crosses. Among the more striking varieties were Defender, Argosy, yellow; lutea X Delavayi, Corinth, Conqueror and Erebus, awarded a silver medal. Cherry Hill Nurseries also had a fine collection of seedlings, mainly doubles under numbers. T. F. Donahue had a table of late-flowering varieties.

Cherry Hill Nurseries were first for a 100-foot group of rhododendrons, as well as one of similar size of deciduous azaleas, also winning for a collection of cut flowering deciduous shrubs.

Hardy herbaceous perennials were well exhibited. For a group covering 100 square feet, Corliss Bros., Gloucester, were first and Bay State Nurseries, Inc., Framingham, was second. For twenty-five square feet, these firms won in the same order.

Bay State Nurseries, Inc., received a silver medal for a large and interesting collection of herbs.

Among special awards made were the following: A gold medal to Cherry Hill Nurseries, for their combined exhibits of peonies, rhododendrons and azaleas; silver medal to Breck's, for a group of annuals, and an award of merit for Marigold Yellow Supreme; awards of merit to Mrs. A. C. Burrage, with John S. Doig superintendent, for Burrageria Windsor and Odontioda Hiawatha West Point variety; a silver medal to Eric Wetterlow & Son, Manchester, for the best collection of achimenes seen for years, among which Orchidée, Magnifica, Galatea, Supreme and Ambrose Verschaffelt were outstanding.

MINNESOTA PEONY SHOW.

Big Success at St. Paul.

Although the dates for the annual peony show of the Minnesota Peony and Iris Society were arranged with some misgivings, the affair, in number of entries and quality of material, was a huge success. The show was staged on the second floor of the Golden Rule department store, St. Paul, Minn., June 18 and 19 and attracted several thousand visitors. In spite of a heavy storm of wind and rain a day or so previous to the show, fine blooms were staged in all classes.

One important alteration in this year's schedule was in respect to the large open class; fifty blooms only were required, instead of 100, to insure better quality in each exhibit. First prize in this class went to R. C. Schneider, St. Paul, among the excellent blooms being Mme. Geissler, Adolphe Rousseau and William F. Turner.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Riverview Gardens, St. Paul, won second prize, with Thérèse, Lady Kate, Victoire de la Marne, Philippe Rivoire and Lillian Gumm as large and perfect as they have ever been shown. Cherokee Gardens, St. Paul, were third.

R. C. Schneider again won the blue in the class for ten varieties, double, three blooms of each; Cherokee Gardens were second, and Riverview Gardens, third. In what is known as the A.I. class, Riverview Gardens were first, with Cherokee Gardens, second, and R. C. Schneider, third. In these two classes were congregated some of the finest peonies ever exhibited in the state.

Color Classes.

The Franklin Nursery, Minneapolis, won first for a vase of ten white, with Couronne d'Or; Cherokee Gardens were second, with Reine Hortense, and L. W. Lindgren, St. Paul, was third. The



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Cherokee Gardens were first for light pink, with Riverview Gardens, second, and R. C. Schneider, third. In dark pink, R. C. Schneider, with superb blooms of Martha Bulloch; Cherokee Gardens, with E. G. Hill, and the Franklin Nursery, with Mme. Geissler, won in that order. Philippe Rivoire was never seen larger or in more perfect condition; it won first, second and third places for red for R. C. Schneider, Cherokee Gardens and Riverview Gardens, respectively.

Fine flowers were seen in the class for a vase of six blooms, separate varieties. Cherokee Gardens, R. C. Schneider and Riverview Gardens won in the order mentioned. All vases were good. Le Cygne, almost perfect, and Mrs. J. V. Edlund and Mme. Lemoine, both good, gave first, second and third prizes to Riverview Gardens, L. W. Lindgren and Cherokee Gardens, as given. Cherokee Gardens, with a large bloom of Reine Hortense, won first for one bloom, light pink; L. W. Lindgren and R. C. Schneider, with Sarah Bernhardt, won second and third. Lady Kate, Souv. de Louis Bigot and E. G. Hill won the prizes for dark pink, as given, for Riverview Gardens, R. C. Schneider and Cherokee Gardens. In red, Philippe Rivoire won the blue for R. C. Schneider; Riverview Gardens were second, with Grover Cleveland, and Cherokee Gardens, third, with Philippe Rivoire.

In the classes for six red varieties, three blooms each, there was little difference in the quality in the collection shown. R. C. Schneider, Riverview Gardens and Cherokee Gardens won, as given.

Japanese types were good, although the entries were not numerous; Riverview Gardens were first; R. C. Schneider was second, and Mrs. Gowen, St. Paul, third.

The class for commercial singles was not so well filled as many others. The first and second prizes fell to the same exhibitors who won for Japanese varieties.

Court of Honor.

An innovation was a court of honor, in which each exhibitor was limited to three entries. This group filled two tables, and as the schedule stated that the best flower, or grand champion, would be chosen from this group, the quality was high. Mrs. A. S. Gowen, St. Paul, won the first prize for a fine bloom of Alice Harding.

There were several entries for baskets and vases. For a floor basket, Riverview Gardens were first; R. C. Schneider was second, and Cherokee Gardens were third. The same exhibitors won in the same order for a basket, not over twelve inches, with peonies predominating.

Riverview Gardens staged the only exhibit of irises in a collection, one to three stalks in a vase; the display was admirable.

J. Kleitsch, Duluth; Edward Becker, Lake Minnetonka; A. Cardie, Brainerd; Edward Auten, Princeton, Ill., and L. W. Lindgren, St. Paul, were the judges for all peony groups, while Miss Helen Fischer, Minneapolis, gave equal satisfaction as judge of the vases and baskets in the open class.

R. C. Schneider won the plaque offered by the society in the open section, while T. E. Carpenter, St. Paul, won a similar award in the advanced

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amateur group, each prize being for the most points in the section.

The Franklin Nursery, Minneapolis; Brand's Peony Farm, Faribault, and R. C. Schneider, St. Paul, entered seedlings, the first two each occupying a large table with their productions. Honorable mention was given to six peonies in all, one being shown by R. C. Schneider, three by the Franklin Nursery and two by Brand's Peony Farm.

Louis R. Fischer, Minneapolis, set up two large and well arranged vases of peonies at the peony show, not for competition.

Louis Sando, of University Farm, St. Paul, was again superintendent of the show and received a great deal of willing assistance from members of the department store staff.

AMERICAN ROSES WIN MEDALS.

The Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., received a cable June 12 from Paris, France, advising it of the award at Bagatelle of the gold medal to Rose Eclipse and a certificate of merit to the variety Mrs. Francis King. Both are seedlings of Dr. J. H. Nicolas, Newark, and have been under scoring test for two years at Bagatelle. On May 22, at the annual flower show of the National Horticultural Society of France, beds of Eclipse and Gloaming received gold medals. Gloaming is also one of Dr. Nicolas' originations.

In October, 1935, as previously announced, the Italian government awarded to Eclipse the one gold medal of the year at Colle Oppio, and this medal was presented to Dr. Nicolas by the Italian ambassador at the banquet of the Horticultural Society of New York during the New York flower show last March. Not in a great many years, if ever, have American roses received such recognition in Europe.

THE formal opening of Evans & Reeves Nurseries, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., was held May 31 to June 7.

G. MOOREN, of the Mooren Nurseries, Glendale, Cal., is going on a trip to Europe, intending to return about September 1.

FIRE destroyed the nursery store of Edward Moehlenbrock, Minneapolis, Minn., early Friday morning, June 12. The damage was estimated at about \$30,000, no harm being done to the nursery stock, however. The structure will be rebuilt; meanwhile business is being carried on.

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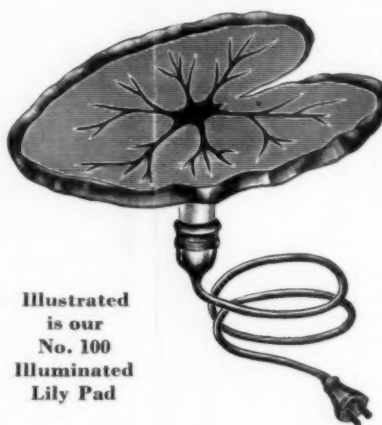
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